



Leyland Arban District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1963



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LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1963/64.

Chairman of the Council:-

Councillor GEORGE BARRAND

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :-

Councillor MRS. R.B. KELLEY, J.P.

Councillor G. BARRAND Councillor A.B. CHURCH Councillor A.E. GROOM Councillor J. B. HAIGH, J. P. Councillor A. E. LAVENDER Councillor MRS. N. ORRELL Councillor I.E. ROBERTS Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.

Clerk of the Council

W.C.F. GODSELL (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley and the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

N. T. W. POVER, L. R. C. S., L. R. F. P. S., L. M. S. S. A., D. P. H., Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH. M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. also Cleansing Superintendent Petroleum Officer.

Additional Public Health Inspector

J. J. HOULDING



https://archive.org/details/b29731379

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND, Lancs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Leyland for the year ended 31st December 1963.

The population of the District at mid-June 1963 was 20,330 according to the published Registrar General's estimate, which is 540 higher than that for the previous year.

The number of live births attributable to the District during 1963 was 380 or 26 less than in the previous year. This gave a birth rate of 18.7 (18.1 adjusted). As the birth rate for England and Wales is 18.2 the Leyland figures are just about the national average.

The number of deaths at 210 was 17 more than the previous year, giving an actual death rate of 10.3 (14.4 adjusted) as compared with 11.9 for the country as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases increased by 21 from 56 to 77 and vascular lesions of the nervous system increased from 20 to 36. The number of deaths from malignant diseases having decreased from 37 to 28 and of these deaths 5 were from cancer of the lung or bronchus. The death rate from all forms of cancer for the District was 1.38 and that for cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.25 whilst the corresponding national figures were 2.18 and 0.52 respectively.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 10 which is the same as last year. This gave an infantile mortality rate of 24.6 as against a national average of 20.9. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis as compared with 2 the previous year.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 132 as compared with 327 the previous year. This is largely accounted for by a decrease in the number of cases of Measles from 309 to 95. It is disappointing to note that there were 18 cases of Whooping Cough. There were still no cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria notified, the last cases being in 1956 and 1945 respectively.

Outbreaks of Typhoid Fever, which have occurred recently in Switzerland and in this country, should serve as a reminder that food hygiene, purity of water supplies, efficient sanitation and a high standard of personal hygiene are matters of vital importance. Typhoid Fever and other food and water borne diseases will not flourish if hygiene is maintained at a satisfactory level. Washing of hands after using the toilet is still not practised by everyone and facilities for doing so are unfortunately not always readily available. Vandalism in public conveniences deters many local authorities from making such facilities available but it is very regrettable that a small minority should be allowed to deprive the public of the means of practising elementary hygiene.

A perusal of the Report will show that the various aspects of environmental hygiene continued to receive very careful attention.

The controversial matter of fluoridation of water supplies was considered by the Health Committee during the past year and the Council decided to support the proposal to add fluoride to the local water supply. There would seem to be overwhelming proof of the efficacy and safety of adding fluoride to water supplies which are deficient in it naturally as a means of protection against dental disease in childhood.

Reference has been made in previous Reports to the preparation of plans for major extensions to the sewerage system and sewage disposal works. It is pleasing to be able to report now that a start was made on extensions to the sewerage system towards the end of the year and the plans for the sewage works are reaching their final stage.

In housing matters no special action with regard to unfit houses was required during the year. The standard of housing in the District is considered to be a fairly high one. During the year 34 new houses and 11 flats were completed by the Council and 77 houses were erected by private enterprise.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in once more expressing my sincere appreciation of the great help and co-operation which I receive from Mr. Walsh, Chief Public Health Inspector. My thanks are also due to the other officers of the Council for assistance or advice whenever required.

I am very grateful indeed to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be Your obedient Servant,

J. WALKER

Medical Officer of Health

Physical Features of the Area

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level, and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the District lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Drift Sand, and an Upper Boulder Clay layer. In the southern part of the District, there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift Sand, and the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant: past. The shallow wells in the sand layer became grossly contaminated and at one time gave rise to an outbreak of Enteric Disease.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

The River Lostock is the main natural drainage outlet for the District. Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the District, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the River.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1963)	20,330
Population (Census 1961)	19,250
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1963 (estimated)	6,590
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1962/63	£251,802
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1962/63	£1,014.0558

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There was considerable preliminary activity during the year by a firm of Property Developers interested in developing a shooping centre in the Towngate area. Several properties were purchased by agreement and the Local Authority has accepted that the area should ultimately be re-developed. It is envisaged that this development will proceed along with Civic Centre development in the Towngate area.

Further minor development occurred in the Hough Lane area with the building of a large Supermarket with six adjacent lock-up shops by another firm of Property Developers.

Speaking generally, the District enjoys a fairly high standard of prosperity amongst the working population and social conditions are, on the whole, fairly good.

Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births -						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	• • •		• • •		• • •	192	178	370
Illegitimate			9 0 9	• • •	6 6 6	2	8	10
Total	• • •	• • •	900	0 0 0	0 9 0	194	186	380
Birth Rate Per 1,0	000 Po	pulati	on			18,7		
Still Births		ä					-	
Legitimate	000	000				2	de l'ann	3
Illegitimate	• • •			-000	990	distrib dervoji kranja kranja kranja	810	
Total	900	908	9 9 9	000	9 0 0	2		3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total live and still births 7.8

Table of Vital Statistics - Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live B	irths	Dea (all c		Stillb	irths
	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Popin.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1963	380	18.7	21.0	10.3	3	7.8
" 1962	406	20.5	193	9.8	9	21.
" 1961	3 69	19.0	178	9.2	6	16
" 1960	352	18.8	172	9.2	7	19
" 19 59	360	19.8	207	11.4	8	21
" 1958	357	19.8	194	10.8	24-	11
Average 5 Years 1958-1962	369	19.6	189	10.08	7	18

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as 'crude' rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which, when multiplied by the 'crude' rates enables a true comparison to be made between the vital statistics of one area and another. The adjusted rates for this area are, therefore, as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 0.97 and 1.40 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate 18.1 Per 1,000 Pop'n.
Adjusted Death Rate 14.4 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Table of Vital Statistics

Maternal and Infant Mortality

E DOMESTICA DE LA CASA	Mater		Infant M	lortality
	Morta	all cy	Total Und	er l Tear
	No. of deaths Regis-tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of deaths Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1963	Nil	Nil	10	26.3
1962		2.41	10	24
" 1961		2.67	12	32
" 1960	Nil	Nil	6	17
" 1959	Nil	Nil	10	27
" 1958	Nil	Nil	11	30
Average 5 Years 1958-1962	0.4	1.02	10	26

In order to show further detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood, separate mortality rates are given for the Early Neo-Natal period which cover the deaths of infants under one week of age, and for the Perinatal Mortality period, which, in addition to the Early Neo-Natal deaths, include the figures for stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

		Neo-N (Under 4	AND CAPACITY OF THE PARTY OF TH	Early Ne (Under		Perin (Under & Still	1. Week
		No. of deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year	1963	9	23.7	8	21.1		28.7
63	1962	6	14	6	14	15	36
10	1961	9	24-	8	21.	14	37
88	1960	3	8	2	5	9	25
18	1959	7	19	7	19	2.5	40
89	1958	9	25	6:30	Care	California de la Califo	0350
Aver 5 ye 1958		7	18	5	12	11	28

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,00 Populat		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 Years 1958 - 1962	18.7	11,5	1,02	26.0
1963	1.8.1	14.4	Nil	26.3
Lancashire 1963	18.8	13.8	0, 28	23, 3
Higland and Wales 1963 (Actual)	18,2	12,2	0.28	20.9

Analysis of Causes of Death

Reports in previous years have shown an analysis of the causes of all deaths within the District for males and females without any indication of the age at which death occurred. The Registrar General has, however, for 1963 issued more comprehensive figures and these are given with appropriate age groupings in the tables on pages 13 and 14.

Cause of Death Sex Total Under 1 5 15 25 35 45 oplasm, Stonach M 2 -	X Z F Z F Z F		Le a de		mg d IIII	1 2 2 2 1	1 CA TO					
Sex Total Under 1 5 15 25 35 45 45 Stemach	X ZEZEZE		the state of the s		w 3 4 1111	5 5 4 1	y 3					ı
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Itung, Bronchus M. 44 1.1 Breast Uterus Uterus Nervous System M. 27 1.1 M. 28 1.1 M. 27 1.1 M. 27 1.1 M. 27 1.1 M. 28 1.1 M. 27 1.1 M. 27 1.1 M. 28 1.1 M. 29 1.1 M. 20 1.1 M. 21 1.1 M. 21 1.1 M. 22 1.1 M. 23 1.1 M. 24 1.1 M. 25 1.1 M. 26 2.1 M. 27 1.1 M. 28 1.1 M. 29 1.1 M. 20 1.1		Idelo	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 1	NOW COL	0	8	H		\$	0
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(Continued on Page 14.)			1121 1 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	144014484444	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	1440144888440844 11111111111111111111111	1440144888440844 11111111111111111111111	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	11			

					7	Age	in Ye	ars			
Cause of Death	₩ 8	Total All Ages	Under One Year	1 5 to to 4 14	15 40 54	3co 4co 2co	234	202	55.00	65 40 74	75 & Over
Influenza	×	f{ f		1					1		r4 r
Pheumonia	Z	10	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	
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Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		i	1
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	压	r- - 1		1	1	1	1	1	1	Н	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	•	8	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
	Fi	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	8
Congenital Malformations	H	N	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	드		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	t
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	A	H	7	1	S	1	(maj	M	r-1	r-1	Н
	(Fig	9	Q		1	1		r-1	M	[-w-]	N
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	N	1	1		1		3	1	1	1 (
	E4	-	ı	8	1	1	-	3	1	3	
Suicide	M	+	3	3	8				î	rl	-1
	24	5-4			-	Ę		3	1	r=4	\$
All Other Accidents	M	N	garand f			9	3	r-1	1	8	8
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Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females.

Deaths from malignant diseases were 9 less than the previous year.

Bronchitis and pneumonia caused respectively 13 and 7 deaths.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 36 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes'.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 10 deaths of infants under 1 year which is the same number as in 1962. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 26.3 per 1,000 live births as compared with 24 in the previous year, this change in the rate being caused by the fewer number of births in 1963. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 20.9. The cause of death of the ten infants is given below.

Sex	Age		Cause of Death
M	2 Weeks	la	Toxaemia due to Hacmorrhagic Bronchopneumonia.
M	5 Minutes	la b	Amoxia Placental insufficiency.
F	4 Days	la	Prematurity with anoxic changes.
M	3 Hours	la b TT	Anoxia Prematurity Placenta Praevia caesarean section.
M	3 Days	la	Amencephaly.
M	30 Minutes	la b	Myocardial Failure Multiple abnormalities.
M	4 Days	la	Pneumonia
M	4 Months		Suffocation when he turned over in his cot - misadventure,
M	4 Hours	la	Prematurity Accidental Haemorrhage in Mother.
F	2 Days	la	Atelectasis

Pre-maturity.

Tuberculosis

The table below gives the age and sex distribution of the cases added during the year to the register. These include 4 newly notified cases and 4 which were added to the register following transfer into the District. It will be noted that there were no deaths attributable to Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year as compared with 2 in 1962.

Age		New	Cases			Dea	aths	
Periods Years	Respi:	ratory F		on- ratory F	Respi	ratory F	No Respin	on- catory F
0								
							gardiner i eller och distantisk trondisk valde valle. Proved	ritalika (* 1888) kalifir kanting kanada na 1884) ka
2								relic Emolecidis Annia, Timolon, Bris Pally (1994)
5								
10								
15								
20	1							
25								A STATE OF THE STA
35	1	2						
45	2							
55		1						
65	1							
75 up- wards								
Totals	5	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Vil	Nil

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for England and Wales is 0.056 per 1,000 of home population.

Nine persons were removed from the register during the current year, 6 having recovered, 2 having died from other causes and one removed out of the District. The number of people remaining is shown below. This shows a decrease of one Respiratory case (female), the Non-Respiratory remaining the same in number.

Respî	ratory	Non-Res	piratory
Male	Female	Male	Female
كبالم.	22	3	5
Totals 6	6		8

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for Levland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population					
	Death Rate from Resp- iratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis			
Leyland Average 5 years 1958-1962	0.06	Nil	0, 06			
1962	0.10	Nil	0, 10			
1963	Nil	Nil	N.1.1			
Lancashire	0.05	0.01	0,06			
England and Wales	0, 056	0.007	0.063			

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the District for a short period in March and April. Most of the survey was spent x-raying at Leyland Motors Limited with only two days available for the general public. A full survey of Leyland was due to take place in 1964. The number of cases examined are as follows:-

TYPE OF EXAMINEE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Industry/Offices General Public General Practitioner referrals	53 3 4 310 2	601	5935 620 2
	5646	911	6557

As this was only an interim survey comparable figures are not available but quite a number of cases were referred to the Chest Clinic for further examinations to be made, details of which are shown below giving the incidence of abnormalities found.

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment.	4	cab	<u>)</u>
Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient supervision.	9		9
Malignant Neoplasms.	2.	change	2
Congenital Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System.	T anders		
Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System.	22	15	37
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	1	essib	1

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital although, in cases of emergency, Isolation Hospitals further afield may have to be utilised.

General Disease. Ten hospitals were available for patients in this District.

(1)	Preston Royal Infirmary	
>2	Chorley & District Hospital)	
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston) Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley) Willows Continuation Hospital,	Administered by the
, ,	Ashton, Preston)	Preston and Chorley
(6)	Fulwood Continuation Hospital)	
(7)	Longsands Lane, Fulwood) Ribbleton Hospital, Miller Road,)	Management Committee
4 - 6	Preston	
(8)	Heath Charmock Hospital,	
2 h	Nr. Chorley)	
(9)	Lostock Hall Continuation)	
	Hospital, Nr. Preston)	
(10)	St. Joseph's Hospital. Mount Street,	Preston.

<u>Menercal Diseases</u>. Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary, Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory, situated in Preston is used to examine specimens for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of infectious disease, the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water, as well as biological examination for Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella organisms in milks. The Director of the Laboratory is Dr. L. Robertson.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and Chorley group of hospitals, situated at the Preston Royal Infirmary, is available for examining specimens of patients under treatment as well as for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases, and is under the direction of Dr. A.A. Miller, the Group Pathologist.

Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Health Division No. 4. Medical Officer: Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 77263.

Ambulance Facilities.

There are three ambulances, two dual purpose vehicles and one sitting case car permanently stationed at the purpose built Ambulance Station, Moss Lane, Leyland. There is a staff of 15 and the service is operationally controlled by radio from Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton. Their sphere of operation is not confined to the urban district and includes a stretch of the M.6 Motorway.

Home Nursing Service.

This service has four qualified District Nurses operating in the area and their duties include care of patients in their homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment to those cases requiring it.

Midwifery Service.

Although there have been changes in personnel there are still four full-time midwives with an extra part-time midwife to deal with the considerable number of domiciliary births occurring in the District. The vacancy mentioned in last year's report was filled during the year.

Home Help Service.

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases, including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed. The Home Helps are not employed on a District basis but are available wherever they are needed within the division. At the end of the year there were a total of 212 Home Helps available and they had given assistance to 1,252 cases. These figures refer to the Division as a whole as detailed figures of actual cases attended in Leyland itself are not readily available.

Clinic Facilities.

The new Clinic and Child Welfare Centre continued to provide much needed accommodation for the many specialised services which were previously carried out with considerable difficulty from the older premises. There is a staff of six health visitors based at the Centre who help to maintain these services. Although the premises had been in use for several months the official opening took place on the 25th April 1963.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

A weekly session is held each Thursday afternoon at the new Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, Leyland, which is attended by a Consultant Obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee. There is no longer a special midwives clinic which used to be held on Wednesday afternoon.

Child Welfare Centres.

The new Clinic provides adequate facilities for the Child Welfare sessions which are held every Wednesday afternoon. To assist mothers in the western part of the District a session is held each Wednesday afternoon in the Methodist Church Hall, Leyland Lane, Leyland. A Doctor and Health Visitors attend these sessions and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are also sold at the centres.

School Medical Service.

Medical and Hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at Yewlands Drive for a variety of treatments, including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions as well as speech therapy. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, and for whose who are delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care.

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Day Nurseries.

There is one Day Nursery available in Leyland, situated in Yewlands Drive.

The demand for places was maintained and throughout the year there was a fairly long waiting list of children requiring admission.

Welfare Services.

Handicapped persons are assisted in several ways. A Handicraft and Social Centre for them is held in Leyland each week on Monday evenings in the Leyland St. Andrew's Parish Hall, Worden Lane. An outwork centre was also started during the year in Somerset Road, these . premises having been vacated when the new Clinic and Child Welfare Centre was opened. At this Centre handicapped people are employed on productive work and payment is made to them direct from firms who provide the materials. Such activities as painting toys, general sewing and minor joinery are carried out. At the present time there are two or three sessions per week of this nature. Arrangements are also made for the payment of travelling expenses to and from holidays and even for holidays themselves. Holidays can also be arranged and in certain circumstances travelling expenses paid for attending approved Holiday Centres. Arrangements were made for a group to attend a Holiday Camp at Prestatyn and also at Kents Bank House, Grange-over-Sands, transport being effected in the specially adapted coach provided by the Leyland Round Table. Travelling expenses are also paid for those people attending the caravan provided by the Leyland Rotary Club in the Lake District.

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to care for them. The home for such persons at Broadfield House, Leyland continued to provide accommodation for a total of 50 male and female residents.

The chiropody service continued to provide free facilities for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and handicapped persons. The service is on a domiciliary basis for those who are unable to leave their homes and on a surgery basis for the others. This service has been much appreciated in the District.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act. This procedure involves the making of Court Orders and would only be used as a last resort.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

Age	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Meningo- coccal Infection	Acute Infective Enceph- alitis	Totals
Under 1	WARRY	4-	3	Andrewskie in residence of printing of the design of the d		Commenter and a second to the
		13	The second secon	Publication and Control of the Contr	ner dem zert den ein teller ein dem ein dem ein der dem ein der der ein dem ein dem ein dem ein dem ein dem ein Sonreit	
2 -	1	24		Challery of a glave and challer challenge of glaves graph and glaves and glav		26
3 =	3	15	4	Control of the contro	GRECO'S	2.2
LL mass	2	13	3	60239	COM	10
5 - 9	11	25	3		coreal	4.0
10 - 14	ecus	1	O.	26-20	Long Control of the C	2
15 - 24	264.2	49403	25,445	304	GLCF	
25 - 44	Parents		EMECO	440	Transaction of granul investment and an artist and a second constitution of the second constitution of	±40
45 - 64	COMME	574)	Usit		52.5%	
65 & Over	C-489	9000	Cutte	6050	Bake.	1900
Age unknown	-				digitals	CRAZY
Total cases all ages	18	95	18	3550	1	132
Total cases removed to Hospital	2					3
Total Deaths	6000	CHARA		g=400		MICCON

The number of cases of Measles followed the usual pattern in that from 309 in 1962 the total fell to 95 and of this number 62 occurred during the first quarter. The 18 cases of Whooping Cough were a considerable increase on the pattern for the previous three years.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever also increased from 8 to 18 but again the disease took a very mild form and all cases recovered very quickly after treatment.

The following table shows the variation in the notification of three of the diseases of childhood during the past decade.

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever
1963	95	18	18
1962	309	••	8
1961	46	5	29
1960	472	10	31
1959	541	92	44.
1.958	49		79
1957	44	24	36
1956	433	45	37
1955	166	16	11
1954	82	72	32

Typhoid Fever - Imported Cases.

Although there were no cases of Typhoid Fever occurring in the District, there was considerable public concern during the early part of the year when cases of this disease were reported in this country among persons who had recently returned from Zermatt in Switerzerland. As a precaution all food handling establishments were circulated asking whether any of their staff or any other person coming into contact with them had been to Zermatt during the relevant dates so that arrangements could be made for bacteriological investigation. As it happened no persons from Leyland had in fact been to Switzerland and further investigations were unnecessary.

Paratyphoid B,

There were several outbreaks of Paratyphoid B in various parts of the country, all of which, were associated with the consumption of cream pastries or cakes. Investigations had shown that in all cases the bakeries producing this food had been using Chinese bulked egg products at the relevant time. On receipt of this information from the Ministry of Health all premises likely to use this product were circulated asking if they were in fact using Chinese bulked egg so that further checks could be made on its safety. In no case were any of our food premises using this material.

Encephalitis.

Following the case of Encephalitis which occurred in an ll year old boy the Epidemiological Research Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service asked for further information. They were undertaking an epidemiological enquiry to find out the incidence of Encephalitis by age, sex, season and geographical area and the possible relation of the disease to occupation, previous disease of the central nervous system and recent acute disease in the patient. All relevant information was collated and returned to them.

Dysentery & Food Poisoning.

Once again for the third successive year there were no cases of 'confirmed' Dysentery in the District. There was a preliminary notification however, but subsequent bacteriological examination failed to confirm this.

An investigation into an outbreak of Diarrhoea at Broadfield House was also carried out including the examination of specimens of food but no Salmonellae or organisms of the Dysentery group were isolated, condition very quickly cleared. A further case with unusual features occurred in an 18 month old child who had been removed to Isolation Hospital with Diarrhoea and vomiting. After several weeks in hospital a Salmonella dublin was isolated. Checks were made on the remainder of the family which included - Mother, Father and three children but no Salmonellae organisms were found. The child, however, failed to clear whilst in hospital and after consultation it was finally agreed that the child should come home although still carrying the germ. Within a few days of returning home a further specimen was taken from the child which proved negative. This pattern continued and no further positive specimens were in fact obtained either from the child or the rest of the family. It would appear that the change of environment was sufficient to bring about the suppression of the Salmonellae.

A further investigation was made at the request of the Medical Officer of Health of Adinburgh where, following a holiday in Leyland, a symptomless excretor of Sonne Dysentery had been found. A check was made on the family with whom the person had stayed but no organisms of the Dysentery group were isolated.

Infective Jaundice.

Infective Jaundice or Hepatitis is not notifiable although it can be a cause of absence in school children. The infection is caused by a virus and is probably spread by intimate person to person contact. For this reason the 'Return of Sickness in Schools' submitted by the School Welfare Officer is scrutinised for such cases. The Heads of schools have been circulated with an explanatory leaflet giving further information about the disease and children are advised not to attend school for at least two weeks.

FOOD

Milk.

The Lancashire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for this area and carry out a routine examination of milk on sale in the District for adulteration (added water) for deficiency and also the addition of antibiotics. A total of 57 samples of milk were taken (4 of which were Channel Island milk) and apart from the samples shown below were found to be genuine.

		Result of Analysis	Action Taken
	Milk	Contained 0.5 international units penicillin per ml.	Milk Marketing Board informed. Farmer interviewed.
1	Milk	Contained 0.5 international units penicillin per ml.	Milk Marketing Board informed. Farmer interviewed.
St. og med st. og	Milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 1% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned
1	Milk	Contained 0,2 international units penicillin per ml. Slightly low in solids-not-fat.	Farmer and Milk Marketing Board informed.

It is also their policy to submit to the Public Health Laboratory informal samples of milk from each producer and retailer for biological examination for the presence of live tuberculosis and brucella organisms in the raw milks, and to submit heat treated milks for examination to check the efficiency of the pasteurising or sterilising processes.

In no case was any milk reported to be insufficiently heat treated but in two cases a Brucella organism was found. These were in milk which was being produced and bottled at the farm and sold by retail, i.e. Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk. It was reported to this Authority and full scale investigations into the two herds were carried out by the taking of individual samples from every cow. In one case the herd was shown to be clear but there had been several changes since the original positive sample had been taken which would account for this negative result. In the other case several cows were found to be excreting the organism and the farmer undertook to send the milk from the infected animals for pasteurisation.

Meat.

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year where cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered.

It will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector that there was a one hundred per cent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the District.

A total of $10\frac{1}{2}$ cwts, of butchers meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.

Other Foods.

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of various types of food businesses.

Type of Business	Number
General grocers and provision dealers	64
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc.)	12
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.)	3
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.)	21
Bakers and/or confectioners	14
Fried Fish Shops	13
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	15
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar establishments.	48
Others	

Approximately 7 cwts. of food from the above premises, consisting of pre-packed quick frozen types, tinned meat and fruit, as well as carcase meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as a result of some condition which rendered them unfit for human consumption.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 51 samples of other food and drugs for laboratory examination.

1 Blackcurrant health drink with	l Vinegar
Vitamin C	1 Custard Powder
2 Cream, sterilised	1 Tapioca
1 Dehydrated vegetables	1 Brown Bread
2 Compound syrup of hypophosphites B.P.C.	3 Tea
1 Bread	2 Fruit Curd
l Rice Pudding	2 Fish, canned
1 Cake Coating	1 Marzipan
1 Lancashire Cheese	1 Fruit, mixed
1 Table Cream	1 Barley
1 Coffee	1 Potted Meat
1 Meat Paste	l Blancmange Powder
2 Ocular penicillin ointment B.P.C.	l Troch. Penicillin
l Penicillin V tablets B.P.	lozenges B.P.C.
3 Saccharin tablets	2 Pork Sausages
2 Whisky	2 Sauce
2 Gin	2 Rum
1 Mincemeat	1 Stuffing
l Condensed Milk	1 Soup, canned
l Ground Almonds	

The above samples were reported to be genuine by the County Analyst with the exception of the following, an indication of the action taken being also shown.

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
l Brown Bread	Contained one dead Cadell beetle.	Legal proceedings instituted. Bakery fined £15 and ordered to pay £7.7.0d costs.
l Fruit Curd	Described as 'Full Fruit Standard'. Only one statutory standard applies to fruit curd and the term 'Full Fruit Standard' never had application to lemon curd.	Manufacturer communi- cated with and significance of term 'Full Fruit Standard' queried.
l Bread	Contained one dead moth approx. 10 mls. long and weighing 4 mgms.	Legal proceedings instituted. Bakery fined £15 and ordered to pay £7.7.0d costs.
l Pork Sausage	Meat content only 61.5%. Poor in meat content. Contained 260 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration,	Vendor cautioned re. preservative.
l Sauce (part bottle)	Contained 160 mgms. of anionic synthetic detergent (corresponding to approx. 0.8 mgms. of typical commercial washing-up	Complainant and Manufacturer informed.

liquid).

Ice Cream.

The following tabulated results show that this product is maintaining a high bacteriological standard. Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and only a continued appearance of an ice cream in grades 3 and 4 would indicate some fault in manufacture.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Grade 1	7	6	5	6	6	3	2	3
Grade 2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1.
Grade 3		1227	3	2	1	Papad		act.
Grade 4	6002	1450			-	443	C.20	
Total	10	8	10	9	8	4-	4	4

Food Hygiene.

Regular visits and inspections have been made throughout the year of all food preparing premises regarding the implementation of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. It was not necessary to institute proceedings and there has been a marked improvement in the manner in which food is handled and stored before sale.

WATER SUPPLY

The Preston & District Water Board continued to supply water to the area. The constituent Authorities of this Board, which was created in 1959 are, Preston County Borough, Walton-le-Dale, Longridge, Fulwood and Leyland Urban Districts and Preston Rural District.

There was no alteration in the source of supply which continued in the main from the Manchester Corporation Aqueduct containing supplies from Thirlmere and Haweswater, supplemented by water from the deep boreholes at Whittle-le-Woods. The total consumption figures shown below have been supplied by the Water Board and from these has been calculated the average consumption per day as well as the average consumption per head of population per day for the twelve months ending 31st December 1963.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	266,557,000	138,931,000	405,488,000
Average per day	730,293	380,633	1,110,926
Average per Head per Day	35.9	18.7	54.6

Quality.

There was in all a total of 12 analyses made during the year of water distributed in the District, all of which proved to be of a satisfactory bacteriological standard. It is pleasing to record that the Board have now installed automatic chlorination apparatus for treating water before final distribution.

The following are details of a Chemical Analysis carried out in October 1963 which shows a soft water of a satisfactory standard.

Analytical Results	Expressed in Parts per Million
Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C.)	60.0
Oxygen required to oxydise (in 3 hrs.	0.28
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.008
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.172
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0,20
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	10.0
Temporary Hardness	Nil
Permanent Hardness	24.0
Total Hardness	24.0
pH Value	7.3
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Colour 10 Hazer	1

Fluorine Content.

In order to ascertain the natural fluorine content of the District's water supply it was arranged that the County Analyst would carry out a special analysis. This showed that the water contained 0.02 parts per million of fluoride. This is within the normal range for waters in this District. The Analyst has noted that the fluorine content was determined by distillation as per 'Approved Methods for the Physical and Chemical Examination of Water' - J. Inst. W.E. Revised 1953, Pages 37 - 39.

Quantity.

The new 18" main, most of which was completed during 1962, was brought fully into use when the footbridge over the railway was completed. This new main has considerably increased the pressures available throughout the District.

With the continued growth of new housing estates the Board laid a total of 1,327 yards of new mains to service the new houses being built.

Supplies to Houses.

There were 122 houses newly connected during the year, ll of these being new flats built for the Local Authority and 77 houses for private owners.

At the end of the year the number of dwellinghouses connected direct to the public mains was 6,589 serving an estimated population of 20,329. There were no houses in the District served by means of a standpipe.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The major extension of the sewerage system was started towards the end of the year. This scheme allows for the sewering of Leyland Lane from the boundary at Hollins Lane to the junction of Emmie Lane; the extension of the Lostock Valley sewer from Cowling Lane westwards and the further extension of the Jacksons Estate sewer through to Earnshaw Bridge. Provision has been made for the reception of sewage from Farington in the area of Preston Rural District Council. The proposed extensions to the sewage works were reaching final design stage by the consultants.

A private development company which contemplates extensive development in the Vicar's Fields area commenced laying a sewer to link up with the existing sewer behind the Cricket Field in Fox Lane.

PRIVATE STREET WORKS AND BACK PASSAGES

The duty of preparing plans and supervising private street works is that of your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. F.D. Howe, and the Highways Committee are responsible for setting out the programme. The following streets, work on which was started the previous year, were completed.

Denford Avenue East Winsor Avenue

As part of the Church Road No. 1 group of streets the following were also started and finished during the year.

Wellington Avenue Claremont Avenue Beech Avenue Park Road Mayfield Road

Plans were also put into preparation for the making up of

Balcarres Place Deighton Avenue Pembroke Place Sandy Lane Backs

The town centre road, Lancaster Gate, commenced during the previous year received its final surfacing.

A considerable number of roads were under construction by various private estate developers within the District. The progress made along with the names of the new roads are given below:-

R. Hewitson & Son

Final surfacing was completed on the following roads forming the estate at the Seven Stars end of Slater Lane.

> Thornhill Road Riversedge Road Ranaldsway Mayfield Road

This firm also built 8 houses in Leyland Lane, numbered 257 - 271 and as part of this development constructed a separate service road along the entire frontage.

A. Lewis & Co.

The development of the Jackson's Farm Estate continued and the following roads were under construction

Fairhaven Road Grange Road Hoghton Road Kirkham Close

To obviate the necessity of naming Hoghton Road North and Hoghton Road South it was decided to make this one road and some of the houses already occupied had to be re-numbered.

Hemmings & Kent Ltd.

Parkgate Drive off Royal Avenue which had previously been kerbed and channelled received its final surfacing for the short length in front of occupied houses. The greater part of this road has yet to be started.

This firm of developers also commenced an estate north of Moss Lane in the Leverhouse Lane area and kerb and channel laying was started. The roads forming part of this estate will be named as follows:-

Leverhouse Lane

St. Annes Road

St. Margarets Road

St. Davids Road

St. Michaels Road

Peacock Hall Estate.

The construction of a permanent road on this estate was commenced with the laying of kerbs and channels. At the present time this road is serving only the new school built the previous year, i.e. The Leyland Seven Stars County Primary.

SCHOOLS

No new schools were opened during the year but site preparation was commenced for a new Methodist School in Canberra Road. The following is a complete list of schools actually open in the District.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland Woodlea County Junior	Fox Lane
Leyland Seven Stars County Primary	Leyland Lane
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. James C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	Haig Avenue
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary	Royal Avenue
Wellfield County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year ended 31st December 1963.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	34	11	45
By other L.A. s	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other bodies or persons	77	Nil	77
Totals	111	77	122

Improvement Grants

The Surveyor's Department deal with all formal applications for assistance under these schemes and the following two tables have been prepared from information supplied by them.

Discretionary

		te bodies dividuals	Local	Authority
	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Submitted by private individuals to local authority	ordina.	Crop 2 3 40.100	diges	
Approved by local Authority	1	ent.		****
Submitted by local Authority to Ministry	Nil	N11.	Nil	Nil
Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	N.1	Nil	Nil.
Work completed +	And the second s	and the second s	N-1-1	Nil
Additional separate dwellings included in * above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Standard

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Submitted to Local Authority	24	24
Approved by Local Authority	24.	24
Work completed	22	22

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	45
No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	67
Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-	
No. (or estimated No.) at end of year	30
No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of	
being rendered fit	18

Hou	ses demolished	Houses	Displaced	during Year
		Demolished	Persons	Families
In (Clearance Areas:			
10	Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil.	Nil	Nil
3.	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not	in Clearance Areas:			
40	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	1	3	1.
Unf:	it Houses Closed	Number		
10	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:-

		By owner	By Local Authority
1.	After informal action by local authority	1 8	CMD
2.	After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	Nil	N11
	(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil
3.	Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957		6480

Clearance Areas.

The Spring Gardens Clearance Areas involving some 30 houses were, along with two other properties, incorporated into the Spring Gardens Compulsory Purchase Order. The original intention of including 10 other houses to be acquired compulsorily, although not forming part of these Clearance Areas was not proceeded with. This decision was made following a change in the priorities for the use of land upon which these houses stood and which would not be required as soon as was originally expected. By the end of the year the legal processes of the Compulsory Purchase Order were in progress.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act 1961 within the District.

		Number of				
Type of Factory	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted		
Non-mechanical	13	9	Nil	Nil		
Mechanical	52	28		Nil		
Building Sites	5		3	Nil		
Total	70	43	7	Nil		

	De:	fects	Cases re	ferred	No. of cases
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	in which pros- ecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness	8	8	- 640	1	Nil
Overcrowding	440	The state of the s	98639	GISSO	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	dedi	*****	and a	944	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	ensite	-	dhad		Nil
Ineffective Drainage to floors	ene	Guerato	edia.	Ansisa	Nil
Sanitary Convenience (a) Insufficient)S		-		Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	eres.	3	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	and the articles and the control and a control throught and alternated and altern	4000	80%	tent)	Nil
Other offences against the Act	(III)		4300		Nil
Total	14	13	Nil	4	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory, i.e. whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is, therefore, maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

NEW LEGISLATION

Nursing Homes Act 1963.

The Minister of Health is authorised to make Regulations for the appropriate conduct of Nursing Homes with regard to facilities and services to be provided and for limiting the number of persons who may be received into such Homes. The Act came into force on the 15th May 1963.

Public Lavatories (Turnstiles) Act 1963.

This Act makes it the duty of local authorities to abolish turnstiles in public lavatories and sanitary conveniences and provides that every turnstile shall be removed not later than six months after the passing of the Act, i.e. 31st July 1963. Should any local authority fail to discharge this duty the Minister of Housing and Local Government is empowered to enforce it.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

The main object of this Act is to set, for the first time, standards of health, welfare and safety for employees in offices, shops and railway premises. The standards set out follow closely those laid down for factories by the Factories Act 1961.

The Act contains specific provision on cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and lighting; sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and drinking water; clothing accommodation, seats and eating facilities. All office machinery likely to be dangerous is required to be properly fenced and young persons can be prohibited from cleaning certain such machines except under supervision. First Aid facilities are also required. The Act also requires reasonable means of escape from all premises in case of fire and certain premises (depending upon the number of persons employed) are required to have a certificate from the appropriate Fire Authority. The Act received the Royal assent on the 31st July 1963 but was not brought into force during that year. The responsibility of enforcing the provisions of this Act is divided between local authorities (including the Fire Authority) and H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

Amimal Boarding Establishments Act 1963.

Establishment for animals unless in possession of a licence granted by the local authority who must be satisfied that the animals will, at all times, be kept in suitable accommodation with regard to construction, number of occupants, lighting, temperature, ventilation and cleanliness. All animals are required to be adequately supplied with food, drink and bedding material, adequately exercised and visited at suitable intervals and all reasonable precautions have to be taken to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

The Regulations prohibit the use of liquid egg as an ingredient in the preparation of food for human consumption unless it is shown to have been pasteurised before use. An alpha-amylase test has been devised for the purpose of checking this product. This does not apply to liquid egg which is removed from the shell on the premises where the food is prepared and is either used forthwith or kept at a temperature not exceeding 50 F and used within 24 hours.

The National Assistance (Powers of Inspection) (Amendment) Regulations 1963.

These include workshops for the disabled (the responsibility for which is now that of the Ministry of Labour) from the National Assistance Act 1948. They also enable officers of the Ministry to inspect the arrangements made by local authorities either directly or through an agent who provide meals or recreation for old people.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

These Regulations require all local authorities to make suitable arrangements for the inspection of meat at slaughterhouses within their own area. These Regulations replace with amendments the old 1924 Meat Regulations. The notice of intention to slaughter was extended from 3 hours to 24 hours and it was also made an offence for meat to be removed from a slaughterhouse before it had been inspected and passed as fit for human consumption. All meat so passed is now required to be suitably marked.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) (Amendment) Regulations 1963.

These amend the current requirements for the manufacture of ice cream by allowing the addition of sugar to sterilised or pasteurised mixtures prior to freezing.

Bread and Flour Regulations 1963.

These Regulations control the composition, description and labelling of bread and flour and fix the maximum amount of arsenic in reduced iron for use in the preparation of flour.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

The principle change in these Regulations is that the special designation 'Tuberculin Tested' will be replaced as from the 1st October 1964 by the word 'untreated' which means that the new designation for 'Tuberculin Tested' (Farm Bottled) will be 'Untreated Farm Bottled'. Until December 1964 a person holding an appropriate licence may use the words 'Tuberculin Tested - Pasteurised' as an alternative to the words 'Pasteurised Milk'.

Soft Drinks Regulations 1963.

These alter the standards of composition for soft drinks made from citrus fruits and prohibits pictorial devices on labels suggestive of fruits on flavoured carbonated drinks. Minimum sugar requirements have been increased and maximum permitted quantities of saccharine reduced and in the latter case must carry a specific declaration.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
74, TOWNGATE,
LEYLAND.

For the year ended 31st December 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the Council of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting to you my Annual Report on certain of our departmental functions it is pleasing to record that 1963 showed steady progress in environmental conditions. With the continual construction of new houses and the consequent rising population it is essential that all services concerned with environmental conditions should be able to assimilate the increased duties. There were no serious outbreaks of infection which could be traced to faults in the environment and as always we must practice the often proved maxim that prevention is better than cure. So much of the everyday work of control which deals with incidents probably insignificant in themselves cannot be assessed and whether a word of advice here or an admonition there prevents an outbreak in the future can never be known. It is essential the Public Health staff should be approachable and capable of putting their case convincingly as so many control measures depend in the final analysis on other people performing their tasks in a proper manner. In no sphere is this shown more dramatically than that of food handling where carelessness or ignorance on the part of food handlers can lead to major outbreaks no matter how efficient the public health control measures may be.

A new factor affecting the affairs of the department during the year was the appearance in large numbers of the caterpillar of the Ermine Moth. Although of no public health significance, in addition to spoiling the appearance of hawthorn hedges in the District at the height of summer, they also began in some instances, to invade houses.

Public cleansing continues to be, by its very nature, prominent in the affairs of the department. New plant and vehicles were necessary, the details of which are shown in the body of the Report.

Once again certain costing figures are given in the Report in order to show the cleansing service in perspective. These figures have been obtained in consultation with the Treasurer and his staff who have verified the figures.

Notification was received towards the end of the year that the Lancashire County Council proposed to carry out an inspection of the District with special regard to the environmental services. Inspections of this nature have been carried out before at intervals and are a way of keeping the Lancashire County Council informed of the progress of the County districts. The previous occasions when such inspections have taken place were in 1915, 1922, 1925, 1930 and 1950. The actual inspection will be carried out by Mr. A. Kewley, one of the County Health Officers.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS

The total number of visits made within the District have been tabulated below into various categories.

On these visits, advice is given and many improvements brought about without the necessity for formal action or report to the Council.

Inspections to Dwelling-houses	67
Insect Infestations	49
Infectious Disease	32
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	6
Food and Food Premises	263
Slaughterhouses	161
Factories and Workshops	15
Public Cleansing	714
Ice Cream Premises	6
Licensed Premises	10
Smoke Observations	14
Caravans	8
Shops	70
Drain Inspections	161
Drain Testing	56
Rodent Control	64
Hawkers	22
Other Visits	123
	1841

HOUSING

It was decided that the best method of dealing with the 30 houses in Spring Gardens which were the subject of clearance area procedure would be by compulsory acquisition as the land upon which they stood would be in the Central Area. Accordingly the Leyland Urban District Council Spring Gardens Compulsory Purchase Order 1963 was declared. By the end of the year we were waiting to hear whether any of the owners of the property were objecting to the Order. The objections, if any, would be made direct to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Unfit Houses.

With the virtual elimination of the unfit houses within the District it is not expected that much action will be needed in the future in this category unless there is a marked deterioration in the standard of upkeep of the older houses in the District. No such houses were reported for action during the year but the following house which was already the subject of a Demolition Order was demolished:-

Black Bull Cottage, School Lane, Moss Side, Leyland.

The only house now standing in the District which is the subject of a Demolition Order is:-

254, Dunkirk Lane, Leyland.

Repairs.

A total of 18 houses were made fit as a result of informal approaches to the owners concerned listing the defects and works of repair which would be required.

Rent Act 1957.

There were no statutory applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year and also no applications from landlords for cancellation of previously issued Certificates of Disrepair following the carrying out of the works.

Information on the provisions of the Act and its implementation were, however, given in several cases and satisfaction was obtained without recourse to the provisions of the Act. A supply of all forms necessary to operate this Act continued to be kept available in the department for re-sale and there was a steady demand for them. Originally it was intended that such forms would be available at stationers but in view of the small demand many have now ceased to stock them but by keeping an adequate supply in the department no persons, whether landlords or tenants need suffer any delay in invoking the provisions of the Act.

General.

With the occupation of a further 122 new houses the number now built in the District since 1920 is 4535 or 69% of the 6590 houses available. This very high percentage of comparatively modern houses not only reflects the rapid growth of the District but also ensures a fairly high standard of housing generally particularly in regard to the basic amenities.

RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work including that carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

			Type of Property					
	-	Local Authority	Dwelling House	Agric- ultur- al	All Other (incl.) Business Premises	Total		
Total number of properties		15	5983	94.	488	6580		
Number of insp	ections	24	136	81	57	298		
Number of	Rats	grace (Place Contin Owner Curry State (Experience Curr	12	31		56		
Infested Properties	Mice	3	59	21	35	118		
Number of Treatments by Local Authorit			83	146		287		

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

In addition to those inspections specifically recorded as being for the purpose of Rodent Control, your Public Health Inspectors, when visiting properties on other duties, also take note of any evidence of rat or mouse infestation.

Test Baiting of Sewerage Systemo

For many years now, in accordance with the rules laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, local authorities are required to test bait the sewerage system of their area on the basis of 10% of all the manholes on the system. If rats are present this will be indicated by the bait heing 'taken' and if such be the case full treatment is carried out in the section where evidence has been found. For a successive period of five years, however, the annual test bait in Leyland had shown no evidence of infestation and in view of this the Ministry suggested that it would not be necessary to carry out a test bait in 1963.

Agricultural Contract Service.

This service, for the destruction of rats on agricultural properties on a Contract basis which was introduced when the Ministry closed down their scheme some four years ago, continued to operate. A total of 20 Contracts were being operated during the year.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

With the commencement of the sewerage extensions to the main drainage system in the Leyland Lane area from Emmie Lane to the boundary at Hollins Lane, consideration was given to several points of procedure arising from these works. A preliminary survey showed that of the 42 premises, including 4 dairy farms capable of being drained to the new sewer, 28 were provided with septic tanks and water-borne sanitation and 14 with pail closets.

The specification drawn up by the Council's consultant engineers, to which the contractors are working, allows for the connection of all existing properties to the new sewer wherever practicable. This, however, still leaves the question of pail closet conversions and it was decided that these would be converted as soon as practicable either by voluntary conversion on the part of the owner or by statutory notice in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936. In both cases an allowance of half the conversion costs would be borne by the local authority.

Clearance of Blocked Drains and Sewers.

A service which receives very little publicity but which is an essential part of the Department's activities is that of freeing choked sewers and drains. Apart from blockages in main trunk sewers which are the responsibility of your Engineer and Surveyor, there are many thousands of sewers and pipes leading to these mains which remain our responsibility. Every effort is made to remove blockages on the day they are reported and there was a total of 275 such blockages removed during the course of the year as compared with 247 during 1962.

Drain Inspections.

Routine inspection of drainage alterations to premises carried out by private contractors were made throughout the year as and when necessary in those cases where the alteration or repair had not involved the depositing of plans with the Engineer and Surveyor.

Conversions.

Before the commencement of the sewerage extensions referred to previously every pail closet in the District which was within the statutory distance of a sewer and had a water supply available had been converted to the main drainage system, In order to bring our records up to date a survey has been carried out showing the number of pail closets and privy middens in the un-sewered areas and the following table of closet accommodation within the District shows the present position so far as we can ascertain and how this has changed over the past 40 years or so.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1963
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	6043	6532
Waste Water	32	32	32	31.	4	3
Pail (all Premises)	488	374	157	158	74	52
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Appropriate enquiries were made into all cases of notifiable infectious disease provided a useful purpose would be served by such enquiries. This excludes such cases as Measles and Whooping Cough. When requested by the Doctor attending the case the facilities of the Department were available should admission to Isolation Hospital be considered necessary and terminal disinfection was still carried out in houses where there had been cases of Scarlet Fever, etc. Suitable disinfectant for use in sick rooms was made available free of charge in all instances where cases were being nursed at home and advice was given on isolation.

Small 8 oz bottles of a strong White Disinfectant with a Rideal Walker Co-efficient of 18/22 continued to be made available on request, to any householder in the District. Approximately 8 gross of such bottles are distributed each year.

In addition to the notified cases, investigations are carried out into suspected cases, all of which during the year under review are detailed in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

SHOPS

The Council is not a Shops Act Authority but has certain functions under the Shops Act to perform as well as dealing with those provisions of the Act which have been delegated from the County Council. This means that Shops Act inspections are made, checking on such matters as:-

Heating
Lighting
Ventilation and temperature
Washing facilities
Facilities for taking meals
Hours of employment for young persons etc.

Reports on such inspections are made direct to the County Council for those matters with which they are concerned and a total of 70 inspections were made as against 104 the previous year.

FOOD

Slaughterhouses.

The one licensed private slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year. The building was brought up to the required standard and is being maintained as such.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at this slaughterhouse during the year, most of which were for consumption within the District. It has not been the policy of the present owners to accept casualty or aged animals and this is reflected in the comparatively small amount of meat which it has been necessary to reject for human consumption.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	371	19	Nil	1341	75
Number inspected	371	19	Nil	1341	75
All diseases except Tuberculosis - Whole carcases condemned		NII	Nil	Nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	109	5	Nil	13	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.	29.6%	26 . 3%	Nil	1,0%	5.3%
Tuberculosis only - whole carcases condemned	Niol	None	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	N11	N	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of carcases found to be affected with cysticercus bovis		N		a a transference programme de deservición de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la co	

The number of cattle dealt with remained remarkably constant, there being 390 as compared with 383, the previous year. The number of pigs slaughtered again dropped from 167 to 75 but there was a slight increase in the number of sheep from 1295 to 1341. It is particularly noteworthy that there was no evidence of Tuberculosis whatsoever found in either cattle or pigs. This compares with 2 cases in 1961, 15 in 1960 and 31 in 1959. This satisfying position is due to the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and is an important advance in preventing infection in an important part of the nations food supply.

It will be noted that no cases of cysticercus bovis requiring cold storage treatment of the carcase were detected.

A total of $10\frac{1}{2}$ cwts, of meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected as being unfit for human consumption due to disease or other abnormal condition. This compares with $10\frac{3}{4}$ cwts, the previous year. The most common cause of rejection was cirrhosis of the liver, caused by 'liver fluke' - a parasitic condition found on some grasslands.

The practice of Sunday slaughtering continued throughout the year, which pattern appears to have become accepted by the slaughterhouse proprietors as normal. Approximately two thirds of the animals were slaughtered on this day and inspection services were also required on these occasions.

All animals slaughtered were stamped with an approved mark containing the name of the Authority and the Inspector's initials, as allowed for by Regulation 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 - 1952.

These were superseded on the 1st October 1963 by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. The introduction of these Regulations gave effect to the long standing intention to ensure that all home killed meat was inspected by properly qualified staff before it leaves the slaughterhouse and it was made an offence to remove any meat from such a place until it had been inspected. To allow this to be done the minimum period of notice to slaughter was extended from 3 hours to 24 hours. The Regulations also introduced a major departure from previously accepted practice by allowing local authorities to charge for inspection.

The permitted rates were not to exceed the following amounts and these were adopted as standard within this District.

2/6d - per horse or bovine animal

9d - per calf or pig

6d - per sheep, lamb or goat

The Regulations also made it mandatory that all meat inspected and passed must be suitably marked but as we were already doing this under the old Regulations it was not necessary to change our procedure in this respect. In order to facilitate adequate inspection, reciprocal arrangements were made with Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council to cover holidays, sickness and other unforeseen circumstances.

The Regulations also introduced standard procedures for inspection of the carcases of animals and superseded the previous suggested practices laid down in a publication known as Memo. 3/Meat.

Other Foods,

It will be seen from the different types of food premises in the District set out on Page 28 of the Report that there are 201 types of business dealing with food in one form or another.

Certain food premises shown below are required to be registered either under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 or by the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Sale only of Ice Cream	78	4-3
Manufacture of Ice Cream	entimentalemente de montament de complète en la complète de la complete de la com	3
Sausages, pressed, pickled and preserved food		17
Fruit & Wegetables	8	3

As many visits as possible are arranged to these premises to ensure that they are conforming to the provision of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Certain items of food become unfit for human consumption for various reasons either through damage to the container in transit or breakdown in refrigeration arrangements. The following is the quantity of food accepted for surrender during the year.

	Lbs.	0zs.
Tinned Ham	107	10
Tinned Stewed Steak	3	12
Tinned Fruit	13	0
Fresh Fruit (Pears)	3l _†	0
Quick Frozen Foods (Mixed)	294	9
Carcase Beef	156	8
Carcase Pork	195	8

An unusual incident occurred involving automatic vending machines for the dispensing of hot drinks installed in various parts of one of the large factories. Following complaints from individuals at the factory direct to the owners of the machines a notice had been displayed apologising for the quality of the drinks stating this was no fault of the Company but was due to the Town's water supply. When this came to our notice and in view of the obvious repercussions such action might have, immediate steps were taken to ascertain whether there was any justification for it. After detailed examination of the machines themselves, along with laboratory examination of the drinks and checks on the water supply, it was found there was in fact no justification for such notices and in view of the interviews which were subsequently held with senior representatives of the firm owning the vending machines, it is very unlikely that any such notices will appear again without adequate consultation.

Hawkers of Food

Considerable attention was given during the year to inspections of hawkers of food, their vans and the premises from which they were operating. It was discovered that several were not aware of the provisions of the Lancashire County Council Act requiring registration and steps were taken to remedy this situation. There are now 18 registered hawkers of food within the District as compared with 9 the previous year. One such registration involved a specially equipped vehicle for the preparation of soft ice cream. The raw material in the form of a proprietary pre-packed complete mix is stored in a refrigerated compartment within the vehicle. Toe cream is frozen immediately prior to sale by means of special equipment. There is an auxiliary petrol engine for the supply of electricity to service the refrigeration and freezing sections and the whole vehicle is fully equipped with washing facilities, hot and cold water etc. Although there is no doubt that the manufacture of ice cream is taking place it is not possible to register such a vehicle as it is not 'premises' within the meaning of the Act and registration for hawking only is required. Special attention has been given to this vehicle and there has been no cause for complaint.

Milk.

The Lancashire County Council, being the Food and Drgus Authority, now administer the Special Designation Regulations.

The number of registered milk distributors in the District at the end of the year was as follows:-

Own dairies in the District - 1
Dairy farmers in the District - 2
Dairies outside the District - 11
Milk Shops in the District - 21

There was also a total of 10 producer retailers selling milk within the District who were not required to be registered with the local authority. Their Ministry licence authorises them to produce and retail their own milk.

DISINFESTATION

Vermin

It was necessary to disinfest 5 houses and their contents for bed bugs as compared with only one case during the previous year. All occurred on the Wade Hall Estate and it became apparent that there had been a change in the control arrangements at Preston which allowed these cases to come into the District without prior treatment. Representations were, however, made and we should now receive prior warning should there be any cases likely to arrive in the District requiring disinfestation. With the use of modern residual insecticides there is no reason whatsoever why any family should tolerate this type of vermin although there is still a reluctance on the part of some persons to divulge their presence. Householders are not generally properly equipped to deal with the situation and their abortive attempts at eradication merely lead to a build up in the infestation.

One urgent complaint of bed bugs was received during the summer where the occupants who had newly arrived in the house had discovered some insects in the bedroom late at night. They had vacated the house at midnight after sending for a taxi, wakening up their two children and spending the night at a relative's house in Preston, Investigations were made immediately this situation became known and the so called bed bugs were found to be a harmless insect known as a spider beetle (ptinus tectus). This apparent fear in the minds of some people of bed bugs in general must be due to the reputation such things had before modern insecticides had been developed when apart from gassing with hydrogen cyanide it used to be virtually impossible to eliminate them once they had become established in a house.

Red Mite.

For the first time for several years now there were no reports of outbreaks of the gooseberry red mite on either the Wade Hall Estate or the Broadfield Estate, It would now appear that this pest has been eradicated.

Small Ermine Moth.

Mention was made last year to the presence of the caterpillar of the small Ermine Moth in the western part of the District and certain trial sprayings were carried out should this pest become more prevalent, The summer of 1963 saw a considerable spread of this pest amongst the hawthorn hedges in the central as well as the western parts of the District which include the Wade Hall and Broadfield Estates. The pest was not peculiar to Leyland and was fairly wide spread throughout Lancashire. It is purely a horticultural pest although by de-foliating hawthorn hedges at the height of summer it does affect the amenities of a Districto As repeated attacks will eventually kill the hedges it was decided that for those hedges owned by ourselves we would carry out full treatment. Privately owned hedges, however, were not the local authorities direct concern and action would only be necessary if the caterpillars were actually invading the houses. On this basis approximately 80 houses and hedges were sprayed with Malathion, all of which were owned by ourselves.

Various technical pamphlets issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were studied to find out the best method of controlling this pest and after taking into consideration the life history of the moth we decided that those hedges which had been affected during the summer as well as those adjacent to them on our own estates should be sprayed with an ordinary 5% tar oil winter wash during December and January. This treatment, it was hoped, would kill the eggs already laid on the hedges, and as well as being cheap, is the safest and easiest to apply as there is no damage to bees and other polinating insects and the spray can penetrate to all the branches during the dormant season. In accordance with this policy the hedges of approximately 200 houses were sprayed on the Wade Hall and Broadfield estates.

Other Pests.

It was only necessary to deal with 9 cases of cockroaches as compared with 21 in 1962 and 41 in 1961. These are difficult to eradicate as eggs are laid usually in inaccessible parts of buildings and several treatments may be necessary before full control is effected. The following other types of insects were also dealt with, some of which are normally associated with gardens. In such instances it is only where a house is being invaded that we can provide the necessary assistance towards their control.

23 cases of Ants

17 cases of Earwigs

1 case of Flies

l case of Rumiture Beetles

2 cases of Silverfish

l case of Fleas.

There were in addition 9 wasps nests dealt with where these had been established too close to houses and were making themselves a nuisance. In all cases, a small quantity of hydrogen cyanide was used which effectively dealt with them. There were also two cases of wild bees which had nested too close to houses and it was, unfortunately, necessary to destroy them also.

CLEAN AIR

There was a total of 18 smoke observations on various factory chimneys in the area and where necessary appropriate representations were made. At one major factory it was established that the steam raising plant was becoming overloaded and the firm undertook to explore the possibility of a complete replacement.

A comprehensive report on Smoke Control in general was presented to and considered by the Council in February. The report dealt with the reasons for smoke control measures and the various events which led to the passing of the Clean Air Act in 1956.

The District is not included in the black areas as indicated in the Beaver Report but it was nevertheless pointed out that this should not deter the Council from proceeding with any plans they may have for smoke control in the District. It was emphasised that once a decision to commence smoke control was made the authority must be prepared to continue so that eventually the whole District would be covered by similar provisions. The selection of a potential first area was discussed as well as the procedure which must be followed before creating a smoke control area. Publicity measures would also play a useful part in disemminating information as well as converting others to the clean air ideal. An indication of the costs to be borne between the householder, local authority and Exchequer was also given. After due consideration the Council decided that the matter should be deferred for the time being.

Public Conveniences.

Arrangements were continued at the public conveniences in Chapel Brow and those adjoining the Public Hall, Towngate, for their cleaning everyday in the week including Sunday. Other small conveniences in Leyland Lane and Earnshaw Bridge were cleaned on six days of the week and those on the Park whenever necessary, which varied according to the time of the year.

Following a special report on the location of new conveniences it had not been possible to find a suitable piece of land available to the Council for the Seven Stars area which had been accepted as first priority.

A special wall surface was incorporated on to the public convenience walls and fittings at Chapel Brow, in an attempt to prevent vandalism in the form of depraved writing and drawing and at the same time produce a surface which was washable. The treatment has proved quite effective although vandalism is still apparent in the form of broken window glazing and smashed wash basins. The Police took a successful prosecution against one youth during the year.

Mortuary.

It became apparent that with the development of town centre buildings the land upon which the Mortuary stands would be needed for other purposes in the not too distant future. It would seem that suitable alternative facilities would have to be provided in the Heaton Street area, off Golden Hill Lane, where the new Council Depot will be situated. Routine maintenance and cleansing of the present building was duly maintained.

Noise Abatement Act 1960.

The Noise Abatement Act of 1960 provides that a noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act 1936, provided that if the noise or vibration is caused in the course of a trade or business it is a defence to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing crounteracting its effect. The Act, therefore, whilst it has its uses, cannot automatically prevent the emission of noise from every source.

Several complaints which would appear to come within the purview of the Act were made, four of which introduced special difficulties as they were noises from industrial installations protected to a considerable degree by the provisions of the Act. These cases involved the situation of engine test beds, noise from metallurgical processes, whine from grinding machinery at a Cornmill and vibration from a specially designed bump rig for testing the efficiency of assembled metal parts. In all cases the fullest co-operation was received from the managements concerned although it must be realised that certain industrial processes cannot, in our present state of knowledge, be carried out without the emission of noise to some degree. The construction of new engine test beds and bump rig in a different part of one of the factories was commenced which should produce considerable relief when completed.

A further provision of the Noise Abatement Act restricts the hours between which ice cream vans may advertise their wares by means of fixed loudspeakers. Their operation is restricted between the hours of 12 noon and 7 o'clock in the evening and it was again necessary to warn several operators of these provisions.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

The one licensed caravan site in the District situated at the Leyland Service Station, Wigan Road, continued in operation. The site changed hands in May and the new owner was acquainted with the full conditions attached to the existing licence. He has carried out further improvements on the site, including the provision of better standings for the caravans, piped water supply to each caravan and additional drainage facilities. There still remains, however, much to be done before the site could be said to be entirely satisfactory. A major obstacle to this is the protracted negotiations which were necessary with the Motorway contractors to extend the sewer, already laid under the M.6, to such a position that the site could be drained to the main sewer. These negotiations were complicated by the presence of large quantities of surplus material being deposited over the line the sewer was intended to take.

The owner has discussed the possibility of a modest increase in the number of caravans which are allowed on the four acre site. As the licence at present limits this to 12 caravans it is appreciated that to carry out all the improvements required by us including bathing and laundry facilities, as well as additional flushed w.c.'s, the number permitted is hardly sufficient to make it an economical proposition. In any case he has been notified that before we can consider any possibility of increasing his permitted number he will have to obtain permission from the Planning Authorities.

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies
Owner	142	58	16	Nil
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
R. S. P. C. A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	142	58	1.6	Nil

The new type of electric lethal chamber for dogs which was installed at the end of 1958 has continued to work satisfactorily. The R.S.P.C.A. paid for the cost of the new chamber and also supply chloroform etc. for cats. All animals are 'put to sleep' by the Society's approved methods.

The charge for both cats and dogs remained at 1/0d per animal and half the receipts are forwarded to the R.S.C.P.A.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

A total of 33 licences for the storage of petroleum spirit and for calcium carbide were issued during the year, and a total of £28.10.0d was collected for licence fees.

There were no new installations brought into service and notice was received that the 500 gallon tank installed by Preston Dairies Limited at Hesketh-in-the-Fields had been taken out of service.

The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1957, require certain safeguards to be observed before petroleum spirit is delivered to the storage unit, and a form of Certificate has been prescribed which must be completed each time a delivery is made. To assist the licence holders, adequate stocks of the forms of Certificate were kept in the Department for re-sale as and when they were required.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection and Storage of Household Refuse.

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year apart from short spells due to the statutory holidays at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide. We received delivery of a new 10 cubic yard side loader Dennis vehicle with a Perkins diesel engine in April and were thus able to dispose of the old 1949 - 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson. The 5 cwt. general purposes van was also replaced by a similar vehicle in November. The list of vehicles in use at the end of the year was as follows.

1	483	10 cubic yard side loader Dennis	(April 1952) Spare
1	650	16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & DrewyFore & Aft Tipper	(March 1954)
1	988	16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper	(July 1955)
1	220	12 cubic yard side loader Karrier Diesel	(November 1959)
1	dep.	10 cubic yard side loader Dennis	(April 1963)
1		5 cwt. Ford Thames Van	(November 1963)
1	4860	Weatherill 12H Mechanical Shovel	(December 1963)

The net cost of the cleansing service was £14,930 for 1962/63 and the following information extracted from the Treasurer's 'Abstract of Accounts' shows how this is arrived at.

	Expenditure	Income
House Refuse Collection (incl. Municipal Bin Scheme)	14,521	14
Refuse Disposal	1,695	433
Salvage - Paper, Textiles etc. Kitchen Waste Bonus	1,690 2,213 664	3,187 2,358
General Expenses (Tools, clothing etc.)	139	Specials
ı	£20,922	£5,992

Net Cost of Service - £14,930

Basic Wage Rates as at 31st December 1963.

Collectors	£11.	5s₃	9da	per	42	hour	week
Driver/Loaders	£lla	18s,	Od.	18	11		11

The following table has been prepared to show a breakdown of the total net cost of the refuse collection service expressed in terms of cost per week for each house in the District and comparisons are made with the years 1938/39 and five yearly intervals from 1952/1953.

	Cost per Week per House
1938 - 1939	3 1 d
1952 - 1953	$6\frac{1}{2}$ d
1957 - 1958	8 ¹ / ₂ d
1961 - 1962	$8\frac{3}{4}$ d.
1962 - 1963	$10\frac{1}{2}d$

This figure includes the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme.

The Municipal owned Dustbin Scheme, commenced in 1949, continued in operation. We have now established that the provision of rubber lids is a recognised feature of the Scheme and for the third successive year tenderers were required to quote for their provision. The contract for dustbins only was awarded to the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, Manchester, at a price, including purchase tax, of $22/l\frac{1}{2}d$ each - delivered. The contract for rubber lids only was awarded to Brettle & Shaw Limited, Brierley Hill, at a cost, including purchase tax of $7/2\frac{1}{2}d$ each. The total cost, therefore, of the British Standard Dustbin (B.S.S.792;1947) of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity fitted with good quality rubber lid was $29/l\frac{1}{4}d$, as compared with $29/l\frac{1}{4}d$ for 1962 and $37/3\frac{1}{4}d$ for 1961. The cost of this Scheme since its inception is shown below.

ual Cost	Cost in terms of ld Rate
£	pence
585	1.6
500	1.4
615	1. 7
674	1.08
580	1.5
473	1,32
549	1,5
297	O ₀ 39
751	1. O
706	0,92
566	0, 59
387	0.40
615	0.62
831	0, 82
607	0, 21
	585 500 615 674 580 473 549 297 751 706 566 387 615 831

Disposal.

The Chaseside Mechanical Shovel operated successfully at the Dawson Lane tip for the greater part of the year. In September, however, it was damaged by fire, the cause of which was never fully determined but was probably a defective battery lead. It was put into service again in October after being fitted with a new cab, new instruments and seat and having been completely re-wired. In December, however, it became evident that the engine had reached the end of its useful life and instead of spending further money on major replacements the machine was traded in and a new Weatherill 12H loading shovel obtained. In view of our experience over the past four years in the use of mechanical shovels we decided to incorporate the newly introduced solid tyres on the two front wheels of the machine and the double acting rams actuating the bucket have proved very successful in coping with the difficult conditions at the tip face.

We continued to provide facilities for the reception of a certain amount of trade refuse including that from two rubber manufacturing firms in the District. The total income received from tipping charges during 1963/1964 was £377 as compared with £433 in 1962/63.

We commenced tipping at Dawson Lane in 1956 and the following table shows how the total income received from tipping charges compares with the total rent paid since the tip was acquired.

	Income from	Total Rent Paid
	Tipping Charges	£
1956/1961	1,417	1,025
1961/1962	450	240
1962/1963	433	240
1963/1964	377	240
	£2,677	£1,745

Salvage.

The following tables show the weight and value of salvage collected and sold during the calendar year ending 31st December 1963.

Comparative Table - Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold

	1963					1962	2	
	Tons,	Cwts.	Qrs,	Lbs,	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Paper	388	4	1	0	386	8	0	0
Kitchen Waste	422	11	1	0	397	14	2	0
Rags	3	18	2	20	3	13	3	16
Sacking		19	0	0		9	2	11
Carpets		quanti .	443	-		11	0	4
Woollens		3	4-	7		2	3	14
Braziery Copper	900	GHAD	40.0	cus)		1	1	26
Brass	asso	1989	estra	20.000)			3	16
Lead	dreagn	nice#	gs.1053	agend?		2	0	10
Aluminium (Rolled)	genete	-	Scale 10	ke/G		3	1.	20
Aluminium (Cast)		SUE	landste	dake			2	12
Light Iron	13	10	0	0	7	0	0	0
	829	4000	Control (September September Septemb	27	796	8		17

Comparative Table - Value of Salvage Sold

	J	.963	82.	1.962
	£	S.	D _o	£ S. D.
Paper	3123	12	9	3140 5 3
Kitchen Waste	2447	17	9	2603 11 8
Rags	72	5	3	59 2 3
Sacking	22	16	0	13 8 9
Carpets	6652	quint)	4000b	4 8 3
Woollens	28	8	9	12 1 6
Braziery Copper	remeth	Semi(C)	2000	9 14 2
Brass	COMP	(SARC)	damp	4 3 11 3 13 2
Lead	species.	Comme	क्रान्त्रके	The state of the s
Aluminium (Rolled)	DMMD	60100	4400	12 0 0
Aluminium (Cast)	(Lepton-ph	1944807	(Calgary)	1 8 4
Light Iron	13	10	0	7 0 0
	£5708	10	6	£5870 17 3

The following table has been prepared to show how the foregoing figures are reflected when calculated on the basis of the value per head of population over the past decade.

	Population	Value Sold £	Value per Head of Population So Do
1954	16,020	4,229	Section of the sectio
1955	16,520	4,923	6, 0,
1956	17,400	5, 147	5. 11.
1957	17,800	5 119	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1.958	18,030	5,089	pour status a prima a transmission a sur
1959	18, 220	productive commence and a series are the series of the ser	5. 8.
1960	18,690	6 355 personal results success and personal personal personal personal personal personal personal personal personal	6, 10,
1961	19,420	6 512	6 a 4 a section de la constantina del constantina del constantina de la constantina del constantina de
1962	19.790	5.871	5. 11.
1963	20,330	5,709	5, 8,

Another method of assessing salvage returns which is still used by semi-official and official bodies is to calculate the average weight collected for each 1,000 of population per month, and these figures are shown in the following table for kitchen waste and paper for the past decade.

	Weight Per 1,000 Population Per Month		
The state of the s	Waste Paper Cwts.	Kitchen Waste Cwts.	
1954	en men same sus successives and mensus and successive successive and successive and successive successive and mensus and		
1955	35.9	43.8	
1956	s conserve in an engine conserve and in the first and in the conserve and in the conserve and in the conserve	43.1	
1957	usana manasa manasa manasa sa	42.5	
1958	37.0	38.5	
1959	39, 3	37.8	
1960	43,0 40,2		
1961	38.4		
1962	32.2		
1963	31.8	34.7	

Salvage General.

The present paper baling and salvage depot situated in the Bent Lane area was originally occupied on a temporary basis some 10 years ago. As it is now intended to build one bedroomed flats with Community Centre on this land consideration was given to an alternative site for these facilities. It was hoped that the Council owned land to the east of Heaton Street would be available for the construction of a new salvage and cleansing depot. It was apparent that the Council were not prepared at this stage to authorise such work and the Estates Committee suggested that the facilities required could be accommodated in the proposed adaptation of the old British Road Services Depot to the west of Heaton Street. Certain basic minimum requirements were indicated and although it is possible to be accommodated in this other building it is still felt that the best method would have been to have a special purpose building erected.

Waste Paper.

It was expected that with the introduction of a restrictive quota the quantity of paper delivered would be somewhat similar to that of the previous year. This is shown by the delivery of 388 tons as against 386 in 1962. There was no variation in the price we were obtaining for this material which is shown below for the various grades.

Fibreboard Containers - £9, 10, 0d, per ton
White Newspapers - £8, 5, 0d, ""
Mixed Papers - £7, 15, 0d, ""

Kitchen Waste.

There was a slight increase in the amount of kitchen waste sold from 398 tons to 423 tons. The two pig-keepers in the Blackpool area continued to receive our total supplies at an agreed average price of £5.10.0d per ton.

Textiles, Metals etc.

The amount of such material extracted by the men from dustbins and from the tip is not very large and it does in fact appear to be decreasing. Although there were no sales of non-ferrous metals during the year this was brought about by the failure of a dealer to collect after he had submitted his price. The material is, however, still at the depot and will be further sorted before offering for sale. A good outlet was obtained for the sale of knitted wools by sending direct to a firm in Yorkshire who were willing to pay 1/3d per pound as against the previous dealer's figure of approximately 9d per pound.

CONCLUSION

The general support given by the Members of the Council and in particular those of the Public Health Committee has been much appreciated.

The co-operation of the various Departments has been readily forthcoming and special mention must be made of the staff of the Public Health Department who have at all times carried out their duties to the best of their ability.

I have the homour to be Your obedient Servant,

G. WALSH

Chief Public Health Inspector Cleansing Superintendent



